[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1753.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1780.

LEGHORN, *April* 6.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Tauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan in Perſia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit theſe firſt accounts, this town which contained 200 houſes, and many magazines of commerce, exhibits nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many citizens, they add, are deſtroyed by this diſaſter.

STOCKHOLM, *April* 18. The ordinance diſpatched by the college of admiralty to all the agents and conſuls, reſiding in foreign countries, reſpecting the convoys neceſſary for the protection of the commerce of this kingdom, contains as follows:

"His majeſty having found it neceſſary to equip a certain number of ſhips of war and frigates, during this year, in order to protect the navigation of the Swediſh merchants, the college of admiralty gives notice in conſequence, that beſides the ſhips of war deſtined to protect the ſhips of other nations bound to the ports of this kingdom, to prevent the committing of any hoſtilities on the coaſts of Sweden, the ſaid college has moreover judged it neceſſary that ſome frigates ſhould be employed in convoying the Swediſh ſhips out of the Baltic. For this purpoſe, the royal college of admiralty has thought proper to give notice, that the road of Elſineur is to be the rendezvous for all the ſhips that are willing to take the benefit of the convoys, and which are to ſail at four different times, viz. the firſt convoy the 29th of May, the ſecond the 14th of July, the third the 31ſt of Auguſt; and the fourth the 30th of September."

MADRID, *April* 21. The court have publiſhed the particulars of the expeditions againſt the Engliſh upon the coaſt of Campeachy, and thoſe for the taking and retaking of Omoa.

By the firſt we find that Don Robert de Rivas Betancourt, governor of Yutacan, having received accounts of the declaration of war againſt the Engliſh, immediately undertook to deſtroy all their eſtabliſhments upon the coaſt of Campeachy, and drive them from thence; the diſpoſitions he made for that purpoſe ſucceeded ſo well, that in three months all the habitations of the Engliſh on that coaſt were totally deſtroyed. Their loſs is eſtimated at 900,000 crowns.

By the ſecond it appears, that fort Omoa, which the Engliſh had taken, was retaken in ſix weeks after by the preſident of Guatimala; who, after threatening the Engliſh with an aſſault on the 28th of November, found the fortreſs on the next day evacuated, with 30 of our priſoners, 18 iron guns, four mortars, and ſome ammunition.

April 23. Admiral Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ſhips from going thither, but the operations of our camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cauſe of this delay, but all ſenſible perſons are perſuaded that court has got reaſons for it.

UTRECHT, *April* 23. We hear that the ſtates of Gueldres have not only taken a reſolution to refuſe the ſuccours demanded by England of this republic, but alſo to furniſh their quota for the intended equipment of 52 ſhips of war. Their noble mightineſſes have moreover joined their deputies to the ſtates general to declare, "how pleaſed their noble mightineſſes were with the declaration and invitation of the court of Ruſſia for a quadruple alliance, deſiring to ſee very ſoon the advantages realiſed, by a ſpeedy adheſion to the views of the court of Ruſſia."

The province of Groningen have alſo ſent their opinion to the aſſembly of the ſtates general, reſpecting the two memorials of Sir Joſeph Yorke, demanding from this republic the ſuccours which England thinks ſhe has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuſe the ſaid ſuccours; ſo that the ſeven provinces have all been of the ſame opinion.

HAMBURGH, *April* 29. Some letters from Copenhagen ſay, that the court of Denmark has followed the example of thoſe of Peterſburgh and Sweden; and had even ſent orders to the governors of the forts ſituated along the coaſts, not to ſuffer any ſhips, carrying the flag of the powers at war, to commit any hoſtilities within cannon ſhot of the forts.

STOCKHOLM, *April* 30. The Daniſh miniſter plenipotentiary at this court, has lately preſented a memorial to our miniſter, in which he notifies "that the king of Denmark, his maſter, had acceded to the propoſitions and the invitation of the empreſs of Ruſſia, for eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of armed neutrality at ſea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their reſpective ſubjects, inviting, moreover, our monarch, in the name of his Daniſh majeſty, to accede likewiſe to the ſaid propoſitions." Our court has not yet returned an anſwer; but there is no doubt of our ſovereign adopting the ſame ſyſtem.

LONDON, *April* 19.

Lord North's friends are apprehenſive of his having a dropſy; his phyſicians have at leaſt declared, that the rotundity of his belly has encreaſed, is encreaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed: but his lordſhip, with the ſame indifference that he acts towards the ſtate, though he is forced to admit the principle, takes no manner of thought about the mode of reducing it.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29.

"The Spaniſh fleet unmoored this morning, and ſtood to ſea at noon; they were out of ſight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz, to join the grand fleet, all well."

May 11. A letter from Paris ſays, the troops deſigned for the field are in motion in number upwards of 100,000, with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number deſigned for the grand expedition, will conſiſt of about 60,000; Monſ. Morbelais commands the whole at preſent, but M. d'Eſtaing will aſſume the command after embarkation.

May 12. Yeſterday an account was received at the admiralty from admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following moſt unhappy and melancholy intelligence, that a terrible ſtorm happened on Tueſday laſt off that harbour, which had ſhattered ſeveral ſhips then lying off the dock, and that there was every reaſon in the world to believe that two of the beſt men of war in the ſervice, the Ramillies of 74, and the Bienfaiſant of 64 guns, had both been loſt in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempeſt began, and were driven off to ſea in ſpite of every manœuvre they could uſe to the contrary. Wedneſday morning they were ſeen from the heights, both diſmaſted and all pumps going. Soon after they diſappeared totally, and no account of any kind has ſince been received concerning them. At this peculiar criſis of national diſtreſs, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered ſo much the more terrible, from the circumſtance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thouſand men, muſt have met a premature death on this ſhocking occaſion. The Bienfaiſant was one of the ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels in the ſervice, and they were both in a ſtate of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loſs which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be eſtimated at leſs than 140,000l. independent of the immenſe inconvenience which muſt ariſe from the deprivation of ſo large a number of brave and experienced ſeamen.

The idea of appointing commiſſioners, who ſhall croſs the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that ſuch a meaſure will only ſerve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams (a plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the firſt propoſitions, is totally and abſolutely empowered to liſten, in the name of the United States, to general (but not particular) overtures.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 5.

"Yeſterday there was a meeting of the aggregate body of the citizens at the Tholſel, at the requiſition of the ſheriffs, which was adjourned till Thurſday next, at twelve o'clock.—Counſellor Preſton gave notice, upon that day ſome buſineſs would be agitated of the higheſt and moſt momentous conſequences to the people, and of that peculiar nature which intereſted the attendance of every individual."

May 16. Dr. Franklin, ſince his reſidence in France, has engaged ſome hundreds of artiſts there to ſettle in the various provinces of America. It is by command of the congreſs, who have promiſed to grant them annuities and great privileges, beſides furniſhing them with every article neceſſary to carry on their various occupations.

May 18. A letter from Guernſey of the 2d inſtant ſays, "it is almoſt next to a certainty that the French are meditating another attempt on one or other of theſe iſlands; we have, however, no fear for ourſelves, and ſtill leſs for our neighbours at Jerſey; for while we continue to have a naval aſſiſtance, we are certainly in condition to baffle every attempt of that kind: our privateers are now all at ſea, and we hope to hear of their operations every day."

May 20. The reſolutions come to by the houſe of commons, in a committee on Thurſday laſt, relative to the importation of tobacco, were as follows, viz.

"That tobacco imported not directly from the place of its growth, or produce, be admitted to entry in this kingdom, under certain reſtrictions.

"That an additional duty of one penny per pound weight be laid upon all tobacco of the growth or produce of any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, or the Weſt-Indies, imported into this kingdom, from any iſland or place from which the ſame may be lawfully imported, not being the iſland or place of the growth, or produce of ſuch tobacco; and that the ſaid additional duty be liable to the additional impoſt or duty of 5l. per cent. laid by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, May 19.

"Yeſterday morning died here (of the gout in his ſtomach) Sir Charles Hardy, chief in command of the grand fleet. He came down to Portſmouth on Tueſday evening, and on Wedneſday morning was ſaluted from the fleet. His flag is now half maſt high, and will remain ſo till he is buried. His death may be conſidered as a national loſs at this time."

It is ſaid that the remains of Sir Charles Hardy are to be brought to town, in order for their being interred in Weſtminſter abbey.

The N. S. de Xeres de la Frontera, Salonichi, a Spaniſh ſhip, of 500 tons, bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with hides, logwood, indigo, &c. and ſeveral cheſts of dollars on board, is taken by the Elizabeth man of war, and ſent into St. Lucia.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Chapham, bound from Waterford to Weymouth, laden with linen and other goods, is taken by the Grand Monarque, a French privateer, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Friends, Sinclair, from Clyde to Quebec, is taken by the French, and carried into North Bergen, in Norway.

The diſorder which carried off the late Sir Charles Hardy, was not an inflammation in the bowels, but the gout in the ſtomach, captain Kempenfelt, by the admirals deſire, attended him till he departed. He was ſixty-ſeven years of age, had been fifty-eight years in the ſervice, and is reported to have died worth upwards of 140,000l. in ready caſh, beſides his land property. It is ſaid he has left a very beneficent legacy to the maritime ſchool at Chelſea, inſtituted for the education and training officers for the naval ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 22.

"This morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, the corpſe of the late Sir Charles Hardy, commander in chief of the channel ſquadron, was carried from the Fountain tavern, where he died, attended by the military to the hearſe without the land port gates, from whence it ſet forward for his ſeat in Oxfordſhire, where it is to be interred. A mourning coach and one poſt chaiſe attended."

Copy of a letter from Drogheda, May 14.

"On Friday laſt (being the fair day of this town) a diſpute aroſe between two ſoldiers and

ſome countrymen, the ſoldiers took ſhelter in the houſe of Mr. Lopdell, Shop-ſtreet, and word was ſent to the barrack that they were in danger of their lives. Their officer ſent a ſergeant and ſeven men to bring the two men home; the countrymen pelted the ſoldiers with ſtones; the ſergeant ordered the men to fire, and killed five on the ſpot, and as many have died ſince of their wounds. The ſergeant and ſoldiers are all in gaol, and the priſon is conſtantly guarded by the volunteers; the reſt of the ſoldiers are ordered to march from hence to-morrow morning. I ſhould tell you the perſon beſt known, and moſt lamented, on this melancholy occaſion, was a Mr. Samuel Woodhouſe, an eminent hatter, and a man of excellent character, who was one of the Drogheda volunteers; he was ſhot through the head, as he ſtood a ſpectator on the Tholſel ſteps, and was buried this evening with every mark of reſpect the town and volunteers could ſhew."

If Charles-town has fallen into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton, it is ſaid that commander will march to the ſouthward, and both attempt to bring Waſhington to a general engagement, or open the country between the two capitals.

On Friday laſt as the Fox frigate, of 32 guns, was launching at Burſledown, near Portſmouth, one of the cradles gave way, and unfortunately fell down, but it is hoped ſhe has not received much damage in her fall. Captain Clarke, of Burſledown, was killed, as he was performing the ceremony of naming the ſhip.

A private letter from the Hague mentions, that the Dutch have fitted out a great number of ſhips for the Greenland fiſhery, all of which had ſailed for their reſpective places of deſtination.

TRENTON, *Auguſt* 9.

By a letter from camp, dated the 2d inſt. we are informed, that the Britiſh army are encamped at White-Stone, on Long-Iſland, about twenty miles from New-York, where it is ſaid they are intrenching in conſequence of an expected viſit from the combined armies of France and the United States.

We hear that two brigades of light infantry of the continental army, conſiſting of near 2000 men, are now at the White Plains, under the command of the marquis de la Fayette.

PHILADELPHIA, *Aug.* 12.

A few days ago, as captain Davidſon Derham, in the ſchooner Chance, bound to St. Euſtatia, was going down our bay, he was ran aſhore upon the Overfalls, when the veſſel filled with water; ſome part of her ſtores will be ſaved.

Since our laſt was ſent into this port, by the privateer brigs Fair American and Holker, a valuable prize ſhip loaded with 300 pipes of Madeira wine.

In CONGRESS *June* 23, 1780.

WHEREAS it has been reported in order to ſeduce the citizens of the ſtates of South Carolina and Georgia from their allegiance to theſe United States, that a treaty of peace between America and Great-Britain was about to take place, in which thoſe two ſtates would be ceded to Great-Britain,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid report is inſidious and utterly void of foundation: that this confederacy is moſt ſacredly pledged to ſupport the liberty and independence of every one of its members, and in a firm reliance on the divine bleſſing, will unremittingly perſevere in their exertions for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, and alſo for the recovery and preparation of any and every part of theſe United States that has been or may hereafter be invaded or poſſeſſed by the common enemy.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

March 4, 1780.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February laſt, a chefnut ſorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this ſpring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any perſon who will give information, or ſecure the ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf 13 WILLIAM WATSON.

Auguſt 14, 1780.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,

For apprehending two MULATTO LADS, the one named DICK, and the other JACK SMITH.

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, has a ſcar by one of his eyes, had on a country linen coat, a blue worſted damaſk jacket, Iriſh linen ſhirt, with a large patch on the fore part, a pair of country made breeches wove ſimilar to Ruſſia drab, a pair of country linen trouſers, a pair of ſhoes with buckle ſtraps, and a ſtraw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. JACK SMITH, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well ſet likely fellow, wears his hair neatly combed up; had on and took with him an old white broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown ſagothy ditto, white country jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of old ſpotted velvet ditto, two country linen ſhirts, a pair of crocus trouſers, an old felt hat, and a pair of old ſhoes and buckles; he is the property of James Howard. As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. We conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore-town or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlift as ſoldiers, or endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel that is bound from one of the above places, to ſome of the iſlands; as they are exceedingly artful and plauſible, there is no doubt but they will exert every faculty that they are poſſeſſed of, to induce thoſe that they converſe with to believe that they are not ſlaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, ſo that they may be got, ſhall have one thouſand dollars for each, and if brought to their maſters in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reaſonable travelling charges paid by

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
JAMES HOWARD. 10 90 Dollars

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all ſoldiers belonging to the continental army, who are within this ſtate, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned; thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore to Cheſter-town, and thoſe on the weſtern to this city.

3 U. FORREST, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

w8 5 ROBERT WILSON.

July 11, 1780.

Office for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice, that the honourable aſſembly, at their March ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property, the IVth ſection whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of 20 per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

5 Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of ſaid office, and all other requiſites complied with; but before the iſſuing of a patent, he was under the neceſſity of bringing an action of treſpaſs and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: They are therefore to give public notice, that after the ſhall have been advertiſed eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, to direct the regiſter of the land-office to iſſue a patent, or to enable him to proſecute the ſaid ſuit, in as good and ample a manner as if the ſaid patent had iſſued.

8w 5 JOHN TRAMMELL.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf Dover and ſays he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he ſays he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle ſized fellow, remarkably black, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: had on, when delivered to me, a ſtriped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen ſhirt, one pair white yarn hoſe, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old ſhoes and an old country cotton cap. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

11 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, ſheriff.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth inſtant,

A WATCH, the outſide caſe ſilver, the inſide pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any perſon who will bring ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber. If offered to be ſold it is requeſted that it may be ſtopped.

4 A. GOLDER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 4, 1780.

WANTED, for a ſmall family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN that has been brought up to houſe work, can cook and waſh well. They may here of a purchaſer, by applying to the printer hereof.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Cooper, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

w3 ELIZABETH COOPER, adm'x.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber near Annapolis, ſome time laſt May, a ſmall red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and a under bit in the left, but with no other viſible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

3w3 PRISCILLA PINKNEY.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lamp-black, waters, ſealing wax, and a variety of books and ſtationary too tedious to enumerate, or caſh may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarſe or fine, old ſails, cloth, and junk.——A large quantity of theſe articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the higheſt prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is ſupplied with ſuch rags as have been uſually thrown away they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for ſale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can poſſibly be ſold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are alſo taken in, and the higheſt prices given, by Frederick Green. 8 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and ſale from John Starkey, lately deceaſed, to Joſhua Donoho, for conveying and aſſuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cæcil county, called Worth Little which ſaid deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this ſtate.

w8 5 JONATHAN BOOTH.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.